

IMMIGRATION.

The following is a specimen of the letters we receive almost daily:

UPPER STEWART, P. O., NOVA SCOTIA, Dominion Canada, Dec. 23, 1872.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: In common with many others in this inhospitable region, I expect to immigrate to a more Southern climate some time during the next year, if I can find some suitable location. East Tennessee I think would offer us the greatest advantages as far as climate is concerned. Will you be kind enough to let me know, as the pioneer of our party, something about the soil, timber, products, water minerals, markets, prices of living, wages, cost of tickets, say from Boston to Knoxville, by rail, also from Baltimore to Knoxville, by rail, &c.

Large numbers of our best farmers and mechanics are leaving here yearly; hitherto they have steered their course to the great Northwest. If the proper information was disseminated here as to the advantages and merits of the Southern portion of the United States, in an agricultural point of view, I have no doubt but that a considerable tide of the emigration that is leaving here could be diverted to the South.

Any information on the subjects referred to, by mail, will be most thankfully received.

Yours respectfully,

R. R. STEVENSON, M. D.

It can be seen at a glance that the writer of this letter is a gentleman of intelligence. The class of immigrants he represents would make most useful citizens, such as would meet with a warm welcome from our people, and would be a valuable acquisition to any community.

We have no doubt of the truth of this gentleman's statements. The rigorous, inhospitable regions of the North contain thousands of good men, who are looking for a warmer climate. It will be seen that they are ignorant of the agricultural and other advantages of the southern portion of the United States, and are anxious to gain information. Tennessee can not invest a few thousand dollars in any better manner than to provide for publications in a cheap form, giving to the world something of our resources as a State. We know whereof we speak, when we say that thousands of persons at the North and elsewhere are feeling an interest in this State, and are earnestly seeking information as to its resources. The thousands of letters that have reached us in the past two years making inquiries on these subjects, afford conclusive evidence, and if all the people could have the matter brought before them as we have, they would force the Legislature to take such action as would provide for a dissemination of the knowledge sought by so many. It is a matter of vital importance to the State, and there has never been a time so opportune for its agitation.

Week of Prayer.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: Will you kindly republish the topics for prayer during the present week, as suggested by the representatives of the various churches in the Evangelical Alliance?

It is a grand and inspiring thought, this, of a globe of Christians encompassing the whole world in united prayer, and as the Lord has been pleased to grant abundant blessings in successive years past in answer to these intercessions, may we not with fresh encouragement hope and expect still larger evidences of His grace to us, who are rich in mercy unto all them who call Him?

Respectfully,

A PETITIONER.

TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Jan. 5.—Sermon—Subject: The foundation, security and universal extension of the Christian Church.

Monday, Jan. 6.—Devout acknowledgment; Remembrance of God's mercies to the nation, to families and to the Churches; providential and spiritual blessings to ourselves; confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Prayer for Christian Churches; their increase in love, activity, fidelity to the truth and the clearer manifestation of the unity in the faith; for ministers, missionaries and evangelists.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Prayer for families; for sons and daughters of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influence and on the services and ordinances of "the Church of God;" for schools, colleges and universities; for children at sea or in foreign lands; for young men in business or professions; for servants and for all in sickness and tribulation.

Thursday, January 9th.—Prayer for nations, for Kings and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; for increase of righteousness; for the spread of religious liberty; for the growth of sound knowledge; for contentment, concord and good will among all classes; for the discernment of God's hand in national judgment, and for the removal of intemperance, immorality and the sins which are "a reproach to any people."

Friday, January 10th.—Prayer for mankind; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures and the spread of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of every form of anti-Christ; for all prisoners and captives, and for the increase of that kingdom which is "righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Saturday, January 11th.—Prayer for Sunday Schools; for missionary, tract and other religious societies; for the raising up and sending forth of "more laborers into His harvest;" and for the removal of hindrances to the spread of the Gospel and the conversion of the world.

Sunday, January 12th.—Sermons, "Let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and amen."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONCLUSION OF THE STOKES TRIAL.

He is Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

And Sentenced to be Hung on the 28th of February.

Latest Information Regarding the Louisiana Trouble.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon Undergoes a Surgical Operation.

HOME NEWS.

The Madoc's Still Defiant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—It is reported that rich gold quartz have been discovered in Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The latest advices from the Mexico war are that the Federals were waiting transportation for their howitzers. In the meanwhile, Capt. Jack's forces were increasing.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 4.—Two State governments have been proposed for Arkansas, to compel Congress to take some action.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 2.—The up and down passenger trains collided on the Macon and Western railroad, thirty-seven miles from this city, this morning. Eight negroes were killed and ten or twelve negroes and three whites were injured. Three cars and an engine were derailed. Carrots and Patti and troupe were on board. Their wardrobe and piano was a total wreck, but the troupe were unhurt. Patti gave active relief to the wounded. The negroes were emigrating to Mississippi.

P. T. Barnum lost a thousand dollar diamond in a stage coach.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon seven convicts escaped from the State prison here by digging through the wall, where a shaft ran through for the purpose of turning machinery in the prison. It is believed that the convicts had assistance from outside, as they are all supposed to have been provided with citizens' clothes. Their escape was projected and conducted by Dan Scobie, a notorious bond robber. Their terms of sentence varied from five to twenty years.

Heavy Damage by the Ice in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, a rain storm began which soon turned to sleet and continued until late in the afternoon. Everything became fringed with icicles. No such spectacle was witnessed in years before. The trees were cased in ice. Locomotion on sidewalks became almost impossible, and throughout the day the streets looked deserted. At about half past one o'clock telegraph communication with all points outside the city was stopped. The ice froze to the wires and broke them down. The police and fire telegraphs were destroyed throughout the city and the wire poles are falling in the streets and sidewalks. The whole of New York became isolated, so far as concerned communication with the outside world. It will cost \$150,000 to repair the fire alarm and police wires, and the work can not be completed for some time. In the meantime extraordinary means have been taken to insure a prompt transmission of fire alarms or other emergencies. Mounted patrolmen are kept at the station houses, and the police and firemen are to work amicably together in case of an emergency. No messages were received here yesterday either from the west or east. There never was so complete a wreck of the telegraph in this country, not even during the July riots of ten years ago. Great damage was done to trees by the breaking of limbs from the great weight of ice. At ten o'clock last night the high wind increased to a gale from the southwest, clearing off the dense fog, and this morning is bright with falling thermometer. All the streets in a low situation in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburg, Hoboken and other places are badly flooded.

All the ferries are running.

Stokes Sentenced to Death.

Stokes' counsel have determined to take a bill of exceptions, and steps will be taken at once to obtain a stay on the proceedings and get a new trial. Stokes will be sentenced to-day, when he will be placed in the murderer's row at the Tombs. After notice of the exceptions to the Judge's rulings, Stokes was asked what he had to say, and why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Stokes, in reply, said he had not intentionally violated any law, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman then in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoners youth and social surroundings, sentenced Stokes to be hanged on Friday, the 28th day of February next, being the longest time that could be legally allowed the murderer.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Wharton, who is arraigned for an attempt to poison Van Ness, was attended by her daughter Nellie and other friends, who supported her during her trial for the murder of Gen. Ketchum.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—At 11:40 o'clock Saturday night, the citizens in some parts of the city were aroused by a low, rumbling noise, as of distant thunder, accompanied by three detonations that shook the houses, rattled the furniture and caused general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars and others went into the streets to learn the particulars of a supposed boiler explosion. It is believed to have been an earthquake.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

The Washington Chronicle on Louisiana Affairs.

A Baltimore Lady Murdered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—At Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, aged 72, was murdered during the absence of her daughter at the opera. \$1,200, worth of jewelry is missing.

The President to-day pardoned from the Albany penitentiary David Rainshaw and Galbraith Hambright, convicted of Ku-klux offenses. The former was sentenced to eight and the latter to two years imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following extract is from an editorial in the Chronicle:

We have not hesitated to deprecate the reckless or lawless action on the part of the Republican body calling itself the Legislature of the State. An infringement upon the rights of the minority can find no apology or defense in this quarter. When attempts were made to deprive men of their seats because they were not in them, and to declare minority candidates elected, we denounced the action as utterly inexcusable. So now we hesitate not to affirm in view of the proclamation of the acting Governor, Pinchbeck, published in yesterday's dispatches, that he is going too far and too fast, that he is placing himself on untenable grounds. While the body recognized as the legal Legislature should retain possession of the State buildings and comply with the forms of law in its action, it should not attempt to disperse or interfere with the opposition. If they see fit to meet and organize what they may choose to call a Legislature. If they see fit to inaugurate McEnry and call him Governor and elect some one whom they may please to call a United States Senator, let them do so without molestation. They may not and should not be permitted to exercise power in defiance of the orders and decisions of the courts, but they should be permitted to do anything and everything that will help them to make up and present a case for the State and Federal Courts. It is evident that the case will have to be heard before Congress and the Courts on its merits and the sooner that result is peacefully reached, the better for the State and the country.

The following telegram was sent to New Orleans to-day by the Louisiana sub-Committee:

The President has telegraphed General Emory not to permit interference with the peaceable meeting of our Legislature. Matters will be held in abeyance until a judicial investigation shall be had. We counsel great moderation. (Signed.)

T. H. KENNEDY,
E. B. WHELOCK,
W. PEARSON,
P. M. ZALLO,
A. C. JANIN.

Attorney General Williams has directed the United States Marshal at Montgomery, Alabama, not to permit, hereafter, the United States Court Room in that city to be used by the members of the State Legislature for State Legislative purposes.

It is denied that New Orleans Custom House employees, who are members of the Legislature, have resigned.

The following is the official view of the situation in Louisiana: The New Orleans dispatch, containing Gov. Pinchbeck's proclamation of the 4th inst., did not include the following expression, which it is alleged he used: "If they (meaning the fusion Legislature) inaugurate an Executive and exercise governmental functions, in the presence of and in conflict with the existing established authorities, such parties are revolutionists, and must be dealt with as such." It was not contemplated to interfere with the mere assembling of the fusion Legislature, for the purpose of reversing their legal status. If such had been the case the United States troops would not have aided to prevent its assembling, as prompt orders were issued by the President to General Emory not to so interfere, but only to preserve the peace.

The day has evidently been one of great excitement in New Orleans, but has happily passed without violence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the contest in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. Morton introduced a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire and report the best method of electing a President and Vice-President, and how to provide a tribunal for the determination of contested questions connected therewith. Ordered printed.

HOUSE.

The evidence already taken by the Credit Mobilier has been ordered before the House, and that the committee hereafter sit with open doors. Passed, 130 to 7.

A motion to commence suit against the Credit Mobilier for five and three-eighths million dollars was received, 92 yeas to 23 nays, more than a two-thirds vote, but no quorum. A call of the House was ordered, and a quorum was found present.

A motion to adjourn was defeated.

A second vote was taken when not a quorum voted. Those voting in the negative were Adams, Barry, Butler, of Tennessee, Dorman, Duell, Dannel, Frye, Hoar, Houghton, McCrary, McKee, Merriam, Negley, Orr, Palmer, Perce, E. H. Roberts, Sargent, Sloughton, Stovall, St. John, Taff, Wheeler—23.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire whether the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier hold Union Pacific bonds.

A message from the President vetoing a bill to remit duties on spirits destroyed in bond was presented, read and laid on the table.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEITHER HOUSE ELECT A SPEAKER.

Hunk Ahead for Speaker of the House.

Twenty-Five Ineffectual Ballots in the Senate.

Special to the Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6, 1873.

The two Houses of the Legislature met at noon to-day and were called to order by the clerks of the last session. After prayer, both Houses began the ballot for Speakers. The House, after the second ballot, adjourned for two hours, when they re-assembled. After two more ballots, the House adjourned until morning.

The last ballot stood: Houk, (Republican,) 24; Trousdale, (Cheatham Democrat,) 23; Kerr, (Johnson Democrat,) 8; Lindsley, (Independent,) 6; Bond, (Cheatham Democrat,) 4.

The Senate balloted twelve times and adjourned two hours, when it reassembled and adjourned again, after the twenty-fifth ballot. The last ballot stood, Coulter, (Cheatham Dem.) 12; Jones (Rep.) 6; Lacy (Ind.) 4; McConnell (Rep.) 1; Hughes (Dem.) 1.

The Johnson men hold the balance of power but are divided.

There is lively canvassing. Johnson men are holding aloof and are expecting him to-night. It is probable that a Johnson man will be Speaker of the House. The Senate is tied and the bourbon needs but one vote to elect him. Many Johnson men are inclined to go back to the bourbons.

An organization is probable this morning.

FOREIGN.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Address of the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The Pope on receiving the Palatine Guard, yesterday, made a brief address, alluding to the persecutions of the church and declaring that the cities of Europe were standing on perilous ground.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The municipalities of Navarre are raising volunteers to fight the roaming bands of Carlists.

The members of the Sagasta Ministry were absent from Amadeus' reception.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Times of to-day says it must confess that the Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony between San Francisco, China and Australia. The Times reviews the question of annexation by filibustering, as heretofore practiced in new countries by the great powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—John F. Pawsen & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be \$15,000,000. It is reported that other failures will follow.

The weather is very tempestuous and some damage has been done to shipping.

The Isabella Hartley from New York for Antwerp, laden with cotton, was abandoned at sea. Most of the crew were saved.

The Standard of this morning says: The annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States would be no menace to England but to Australia, and urges as a means of restoring the equilibrium in the event of such a transfer the territory taking the place of the annexation of the Feejee Islands to Australia.

There was a slight mutiny yesterday on the British steam frigate, now lying at Plymouth. The demonstration was soon suppressed.

The ships Northumberland, Hercules and Sultan, of the channel squadron, were somewhat damaged by the recent severe gales.

The Emperor Napoleon is suffering from a stone in his bladder.

Bulletins announce his condition as unchanged, but his physicians are apprehensive of serious results.

CHISELHURST, Jan. 6.—Napoleon has passed most restless nights since plebiscite was performed. He will undergo the second operation soon.

HALIFAX, Jan. 4.—The small pox prevails here and in the neighboring country.

The brig Napier was abandoned at sea, the bark A. Hunter is ashore and the brig Amelia Ann has sunk.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The Europa, a new journal has appeared.

The Spanish troops have captured Col. Isadore Benetetz and Dr. Guernant.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The census shows many cases of small pox and a decrease in the number of marriages. The decrease in the population since 1866 is 366,935. The decrease is attributed mainly to the war.

Sevier County Notes.

The horse malady has appeared near Sevierville in a mild form.

A number of hogs and dogs in Weier's Cove are reported as afflicted with hydrophobia.

A shooting scrape occurred in a saloon in Sevierville during the holidays, in which nobody was hurt, but will probably cost the county several hundred dollars. So much for Christmas whiskey. Hope the new legislature will leave the licensing of bar rooms to the voters of the civil districts.

Accident to Judge Nicholson.

Judge Nicholson, with that promptness and energy that has always characterized the man, was in his chair yesterday in good health, dispatching business as usual. Immediately after the adjournment of court for the day, he put on his overcoat and was descending the stone steps within the building leading from the first floor, when his foot caught causing him to fall a distance of about eight feet to a stone floor. He fell on his side and leg, most of the burden of the fall coming with full force upon the thigh of the leg. His thigh bone received a fracture which caused intense suffering. Drs. Briggs and Eve were summoned at once, and every comfort and aid was administered. Judge Nicholson was removed in as easy a manner as possible in a carriage to the Nicholson House, where the hurt was cared for with the best possible surgical skill.

The fracture is a simple one, and, with no misfortune the leg may be expected to return to nearly if not all its original strength in due course of time. It must necessarily be a good while, though, before the esteemed Judge will be able to resume his seat on the bench, and we suppose that a commission for a *pro tem.* substitute will be issued by the Governor in a short while. —Nashville Banner.

A Tempest Ahead in Georgia.

It devolves upon the Legislature meeting next month to elect a United States Senator to fill the place of Joshua Hill. The following candidates are conspicuously in the field: Hill, Stephens and Gordon.

Hill is the present Senator—an easy-going, good-natured, large-hearted, complacent man, but without great force or lofty purpose. As a Senator, he has been rather a failure than otherwise. He has not made a stir, and the Georgians want a stir. The chances are decidedly that he will be beaten.

Stephens, the Confederate Vice President—the famous Alex.—you all know. He is in the field, with very good chances of success. The main objection urged against him is that he is an invalid, scarcely able to crawl—a helpless, feeble frame, dangling, as it were, between this world and the next, with the chances rather in favor of the next. But his friends say that he is improving in health; indeed, that he has nearly taken on a new life, which is certainly a point in his favor, as he had about lost the old one. —Cor. Cin. Commercial.

Sickness of the Soul.

Says a writer in Scribner's Magazine: It is rather interesting to see how even with some very benevolent people a moral talism is a bar to charity. Is he honest? they ask first. If that question is answered satisfactorily, their generosity knows no bounds. But if the poor fellow has the double misfortune of a light purse and a slim conscience—then he must move on! If he is sick in body, they help him, O how tenderly! If he is sick in soul, they cast him off without compunctions. If a pile of bricks falls and breaks his leg, how quickly they run for bandages; but if a sadder accident overwhelms him in moral misery, they think they do well to abandon him to his fate. They appear never to consider how brittle the legs of their own virtue; how fortunate for themselves that their ways lie not alongside of tottering moral brick-piles.

The Last Chance.

From the Nashville Banner.

The press, type, and material, belonging to the *Nashville Herald*, of Chattanooga, Governor Hard's paper, is advertised by the Sheriff of Hamilton county, for sale on the 18th instant, to satisfy an execution in favor of Cincinnati type-founders. It consists of one printing press, two imposing stones, thirteen composing galleys, forty cases and type, six boxes containing sorts, one lot of sorts in paper, three heating stoves, two seven-column forms locked in chases, one bundle of newspaper, and one lot of type. What a magnificent chance for some illustrious political pauper to possess himself of prerequisite qualifications to be elected to the "office" of Public Printer.

The Presidential Inauguration.

The second inauguration of President Grant will probably be the occasion of the most imposing military display witnessed in Washington since the grand review of 1865. The government troops stationed in that vicinity will, for the first time, appear in their new uniforms. The force, however, is somewhat small, consisting of two batteries of heavy artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland, one at Fort Foote and one at Fort Washington, Maryland. The Marine Guard at the Barracks and Navy Yard will also have a place in the procession. The attendance of volunteer soldiers will doubtless be large, several regiments from New York and Philadelphia having already signified their intention of coming here on that occasion.

New Year's Calls in Louisville.

The Louisville Commercial of the 2d, says:

The New Year's callers were quite numerous yesterday, and some of them went in grand style. One party of five young men had Gwin's two thousand dollar drag, with four in hand, two white horses and two gray ponies leading. Several other parties had fine turnouts. Another group went in an open carriage drawn by mule-driven tandem, while many patronized walker's line.

ONCE AN ACTOR.—Years ago, it is said, General N. P. Banks made his debut on the stage of the National Theatre, in Boston, as Claude Melnotte, in "The Lady of Lyons." After the play he asked a veteran actor what he thought as to whether he should stick to the stage or leave it. The actor advised the young man to stop and go into politics. The good advice in this case was followed, but General Banks keeps, to this day, a little of the stage thunders in his voice.